

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION RELATING TO PRIORITY CLAIM

(PCT Rules 26bis.1 and 26bis.2 and
Administrative Instructions, Sections 402 and 409)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

PHILLIPS, Patricia, Marie
Wilson Gunn M'Caw
41-51 Royal Exchange
Cross Street
Manchester M2 7BD
ROYAUME-UNI

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 09 August 2001 (09.08.01)	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
Applicant's or agent's file reference PMP/LW/P/18857.WC	
International application No. PCT/GB01/02264	International filing date (day/month/year) 23 May 2001 (23.05.01)
Applicant MADISON FILTER LIMITED et al	

The applicant is hereby **notified** of the following in respect of the priority claim(s) made in the international application.

1. ☒ **Correction of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: 05 July 2001 (05.07.01), the following priority claim has been corrected to read as follows:

GB 23 May 2000 (23.05.00) 0012585.6

☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.

☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
2. ☐ **Addition of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: , the following priority claim has been added:

☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.

☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
3. ☐ As a **result of the correction and/or addition** of (a) priority claim(s) under items 1 and/or 2, the (earliest) priority date is:
4. ☐ **Priority claim considered not to have been made.**

☐ The applicant failed to respond to the Invitation under Rule 26bis.2(a) (Form PCT/IB/316) within the prescribed time limit.

☐ The applicant's notice was received after the expiration of the prescribed time limit under Rule 26bis.1(a).

☐ The applicant's notice failed to correct the priority claim so as to comply with the requirements of Rule 4.10.

The applicant may, before the technical preparations for international publication have been completed and subject to the payment of a fee, request the International Bureau to publish, together with the international application, information concerning the priority claim. See Rule 26bis.2(c) and the PCT Applicant's Guide, Volume I, Annex B2(IB).
5. ☐ In case where **multiple priorities** have been claimed, the above item(s) relate to the following priority claim(s):
6. A copy of this notification has been sent to the receiving Office and
 - ☒ to the International Searching Authority (where the international search report has not yet been issued).
 - ☒ the designated Offices (which have already been notified of the receipt of the record copy).

<p>The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland</p> <p>Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35</p>	<p>Authorized officer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Anman QIU</p> <p>Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38</p>
---	---

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference PMP/LW/P/18857.WC	FOR FURTHER ACTION <small>see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.</small>	
International application No. PCT/GB 01/ 02264	International filing date (day/month/year) 23/05/2001	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 23/05/2000
Applicant MADISON FILTER LIMITED		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 2 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
- ☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).
- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :
- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the title,

- ☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
- ☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the abstract,

- ☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.
- ☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the drawings to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

- ☒ as suggested by the applicant.
- ☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.
- ☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

1
☐ None of the figures.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 B01D25/00 B01D25/176

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B01D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 99 37379 A (MICRONICS) 29 July 1999 (1999-07-29) cited in the application abstract; figure 4 ---	1
X	US 4 765 859 A (HEATH CLIVE A ET AL) 23 August 1988 (1988-08-23) cited in the application column 1, line 28 -column 2, line 19; figures 2,3 -----	1



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

G document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 September 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

04/10/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Sembritzki, T

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 01/02264

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9937379	A	29-07-1999	US 5958173 A DE 19982733 T0 GB 2348832 A WO 9937379 A1	28-09-1999 15-02-2001 18-10-2000 29-07-1999
US 4765859	A	23-08-1988	CA 1267515 A1 EP 0229096 A1 WO 8700074 A1 JP 63500082 T	10-04-1990 22-07-1987 15-01-1987 14-01-1988

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
29 November 2001 (29.11.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/89657 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **B01D 25/00**,
25/176

(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB01/02264

(22) International Filing Date: 23 May 2001 (23.05.2001)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0012585.6 23 May 2000 (23.05.2000) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **MADISON FILTER LIMITED** [GB/GB]; Knowsley Road Industrial Estate, Haslingden, Lancashire BB4 4EJ (GB).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **LYDON, Richard**,

Patrick [GB/GB]; 127 Hartington Street, Handbridge, Chester CH4 7BD (GB). **EDWARDS, James, Christopher** [GB/GB]; 21 Albert Street, Accrington, Lancashire BB5 2HA (GB).

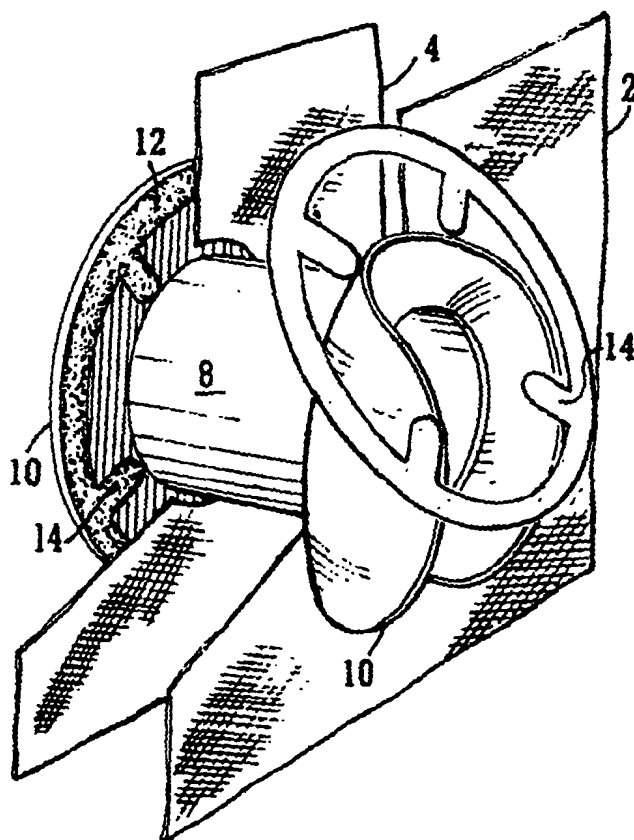
(74) Agents: **PHILLIPS, Patricia, Marie** et al.; Wilson Gunn M'Caw, 41-51 Royal Exchange, Cross Street, Manchester M2 7BD (GB).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: FILTER ELEMENT FIXATION FOR FILTER PRESSES



(57) Abstract: A method of making a filter by bonding two pieces of cloth (2,4) to the flanges (10) of a barrel-neck connector (8) by locating a ring of bonding agent (12) mixed with a metal powder between each flange and the adjacent surface of each cloth (2,4) and using induction heating to heat the metal and thus cause the bonding agent (12) to bond the cloth (2,4) to the flanges (8). The bonding agent may comprise guide legs (14) which allow its accurate location between the respective cloth (2,4) and flange (10) and/or the ring (12) may be flexible allowing the ring (12) to be flexed into position over the respective flange (10) of the barrel-neck (8).



WO 01/89657 A1



patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

— before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Filter Element Fixation for Filter Presses

The present invention relates to filter element fixation for a filter press and has more particular reference to a barrel neck connection for or between spaced filter cloths in producing a filter fabric for a filter press.

It is known to provide as filter presses and some other filter types, filter plates having a slurry feed hole in the filtering area. Both sides of such a filter plate are covered with a layer of filter material and each layer is provided with a feed hole. It is necessary to prevent the slurry from escaping between the filter layers and the filter plate in the region of the feed hole.

In a known arrangement the two layers of filter material are interconnected at the feed hole by a tubular portion made from the filter cloth material which portion is stitched at one end to one layer and at the other end to the other layer to form a so-called "barrel neck" filter cloth. In order to install the assembled cloth on a filter plate it is necessary to fold one entire layer of the cloth and pass it through the feed hole in the filter plate. The stitching operation is particularly time consuming and the stitch holes lead to points of weakness and leakage. Also, the filter cloth becomes hardened during use and it is often impossible to remove the cloth

without cutting. Thus removal for washing is prevented and the useful life of the filter cloth is reduced. A further disadvantage is if one side of the cloth becomes damaged, the entire filter cloth must be disregarded.

In order to overcome the problem of stitching a known filter cloth of the "barrel neck" type utilises a hollow plastic cylinder with flanges at either end which in use are respectively secured to the two layers of filter cloth by adhesives or bonding agents. However it is necessary to clamp the parts under pressure during the bonding or whilst the adhesive sets. Also, the problems of fitting and removing the cloth still remain, since it is still necessary to pass one layer of the cloth through the feed hole which entails severe temporary distortion of the flange with possible breakage or permanent distortion thereof.

In order to overcome the aforementioned described problem an arrangement as described in International Patent Application WO 05/07743 was developed, in which the flanged barrel neck connection comprises two separable tubular members that are arranged such that one can be located over the other so as to define a thin walled feed passage. In this arrangement the filter cloths could be attached to respective flanges of the members and the members connected within the feed hole of the filter plate once the cloths were in position. This has the advantage that the cloths

can be removed individually when necessary. However, the seal between the two tubular members was insufficient to prevent leakage in a high pressure filter system.

In order to allow the barrel neck connection to be temporarily distorted in order to allow its passage through the feed hole, with the minimum of damage the barrel neck is preferably made of a flexible material, such as a thermoplastic elastomer. The main drawback of constructing the barrel neck of such material is that it can be damaged during heating of the adhesive. In order to alleviate this a method of bonding the flange of a flexible "barrel neck" connectors to a filter cloth was developed (US Patent No. 4,767,859) in which an annular piece of rigid thermoplastic bonding agent, mixed with a ferrous metal powder was located between the flange and cloth and the metal therein inductively heated in order to melt the adhesive. Pressure is then applied to adhere the flange to the cloth as the adhesive cools. Whilst the transfer of heat to the flange is reduced this method nevertheless has the drawback that the rigid nature of the thermoplastic bonding agent, the bonding agent being made of the same material as the cloth, renders the bonded area relatively inflexible, which causes difficulties when it is necessary to fold the cloth in order to insert it through the feed hole of the filter plate, with the consequence that cracks may form in the fibre of the cloth. Also, it is difficult to locate the bonding

agent accurately between the flange and the cloth because the central hole of the rigid annular bonding agents is much wider than the central tube of the barrel neck connector, which means that the bonding agent can be displaced around the central neck. This has the disadvantage that if the bonding agent was not central when induction heated, the adhesive can flow outside the boundaries of the flanges and dry and due to the characteristic rigid nature of the bonding agent, lead to knife-like edges around the periphery of the flange which can lead to a scissor action on the filter cloth causing cuts. Also, sections of the flange may not be bonded to the cloth, resulting in an inadequate seal.

WO 99/37379 (Micronics) describes the attachment of a filter cloth to a rigid or semi rigid barrel neck to form a filter. This barrel neck is not provided with a flange, but has a channel at each end. The cloth is joined to the barrel neck by placing an inflexible bonding agent mixed with metal powder in the channel, covering this with the cloth and then press fitting a press ring into the channel to capture the cloth. The combination is then inductively heated to melt the bonding agent to complete the mechanical joint and to thereby securely fix the cloth to the barrel neck. However, the inflexible nature of the barrel neck and of the bonding agent can lead to the provision of an inflexible bond area resulting to cloth scission caused by excess bonding agent. Furthermore, with only a press-ring, and no

application of pressure, there will only be a small amount of surface interlocking between the cloth and the barrel neck, resulting in a relatively weak bond.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for filter element fixation which overcomes or alleviates the above described drawbacks.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of making a filter, including the steps of bonding two pieces of cloth to the flanges of a flanged tube by locating an annular piece comprising a thermoplastic bonding agent mixed with a metal powder between each flange and the adjacent surface of the cloth and using induction heating to heat the metal powder and thus cause the bonding agent to bond the cloth to the flanges, wherein the annular piece has guide means to ensure its accurate location between the respective cloth and flange. This has the advantage that the accurate location of the bonding agent between the flange and cloth ensures that the bonding agent is not melted beyond the periphery of the flange leading to a more satisfactory uniform bond and the reduction of sharp knife-like edges which could lead to cutting of the cloth.

In accordance with a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a filter element fixation apparatus for a method of making a filter including the steps of bonding two pieces of cloth to the flanges of a flanged tube by locating a flexible piece of bonding agent comprising a thermoplastic elastomeric bonding agent mixed with a metal powder between each flange and the adjacent surface of the cloth and using induction heating to heat the metal powder and thus cause the bonding agent to bond to the cloth to the flanges.

The flexible piece of bonding agent, preferably has guide means to ensure its accurate location between the respective cloth and flange.

Preferably the guide means is integrally formed with the annular piece.

The guide means could comprise a plurality of radially extending guide legs which extend from the inner periphery of the annular piece. The guide legs are preferably provided in oppositely disposed pairs. Preferably, the guide means comprises thermoplastic bonding agent.

In a preferred embodiment the annular piece is flexible. This has the advantage that the annular piece can be flexed over the flange during

assembly. Furthermore the flexible nature means that the bond formed thereby between the cloth and flange is less rigid thereby reducing the incidence of cracking when flexed. Preferably, the guide means is also flexible. This has the advantage that it can also be flexed into position.

The metal powder in the bonding agent is preferably a fine iron of 5 to 30 μ m diameter. The metallic powder is distributed in the bonding agent at a ratio of about 1:1 by weight ratio of metal to bonding agent. Preferably, the size distribution of the metallic powder is not greater than 100 mesh (minus 10 to 12%). The distribution of metallic fillings in US 4,765,859 was 100 mesh ($\pm 50\%$). The distribution of the metal powder is significantly narrower when compared to previous applications which has the advantage that the amount of induction heat required can be more easily and accurately calculated leading to a more precise control of the adhesive leading to increased bonding strength between the flange and the cloth.

The annular piece and/or guide legs could comprise the same material as the flange therefore further increasing flexibility.

The filter fixation apparatus may comprise a flanged tube at least the flanges of which are flexible.

The provision of the guide means ensures that the bonding agent can be correctly located before inductive heating takes place, which ensures a more complete seal for the filter element preventing, in use, leakage of filter slurry. Furthermore, there is no excess of bonding agent which can seep out and cause cloth damage. The flexible nature of the bonding agent both before and after heating leads to easier assembly, in that it can be more readily flexed into position, for example over the flange of a barrel neck or fitted to a non flat surface, for example a corner feed filter plate allowing a cloth to be attached to such more securely. In corner feed filter plates, the feed-holes are normally longer and narrower than standard filter plates, which thereby present a further difficulty in feeding one cloth and one flange through to the other side, as per the prior art systems. The fitting is further enhanced when the flanges are also flexible. In addition, corner feed-holes have a small slurry exit point corresponding to 10 to 20% of the total diameter of the flanged tube which is positioned towards the filter-press chamber. This places increased stress on the section of the flanged tube around the slurry exit point, furthermore the narrower corner feed-holes cause the filter slurry to move through the flanged tube with greater velocity, which increases abrasion damage. To counteract said problems, wider flanges may need to be used which prevent damage caused by stress and protect the areas of the cloth around flanged tube exit point from abrasion. The flexible nature of both the bonding agent and flange leads to

a flexible and thereby more resilient flange cloth bond. Furthermore, even if the bonding agent seeps out the flexible nature of the bonding agent cannot cause cloth scission.

The invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:-

- Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating filter element fixation in accordance with the invention, for the ease of illustration the filter cloth is shown in partial section;
- Fig. 2 is a detail of the bonding agent of Fig. 1;
- Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on line A-A of Fig. 2;
- Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a second embodiment of bonding agent;
- Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1 illustrating the use of the filter element fixation on a corner feed filter plate; and
- Fig. 6 is a side view of the corner feed filter plate of Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings, Fig. 1 illustrates two sheets of filter cloth 2 and 4, a barrel neck connection made from a flexible thermoplastic elastomeric material comprises a tube 8 with radially extending flanges 10 at each end of the tube 8, each flange overlying a corresponding one of the two cloths 2, 4 in the vicinity of the tube 8, and an annular bonding agent 12 between each of the flanges 10 and the adjacent surface of the cloth. It is to be appreciated that Fig. 1 is diagrammatic and shows a relatively small portion of each of the sheets of cloth.

The one piece bonding agent 12 comprises a ring with inwardly extending guide legs 14 (as best illustrated in Fig. 2). The bonding agent 12 is manufactured from a mix of thermoplastic elastomer compound, such as Santoprene (TM) or Hytrel (TM) and a fine iron powder. The material is mixed for between 1 to 5 minutes in a twin screw mixing unit and the resultant strand is pelletised. The pellets are injection moulded to form said ring with guide legs.

In Fig. 2 four guide legs 14 are illustrated which centre the bonding agent 12 about the tube 8. The flexible nature of the legs 14 means that they can be flexed over flange 10 during assembly. Although four guide legs have been described alternative arrangements could be used, for example eight guide legs as illustrated in Fig. 4, and the guide legs could be

of a variety of shapes.

Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate the use of the bonding agent 12 to locate filter cloths to a corner feed filter plate 16. In this instance the flanges 18 and 20 have a ramped inner surface 22 and 24 respectively, as best illustrated in Fig. 5. The flexible nature of the bonding agent 12 allows the bonding agent 12 to be flexed over the respective flange 18 or 20 the flanges also being flexible, and for it to be placed flatly against said ramped surface 22 and 24.

CLAIMS

1. A filter element fixation apparatus comprising a flexible piece of thermoplastic elastomeric bonding agent mixed with a metal powder for use in a method of making a filter including the steps of bonding two pieces of cloth to the flanges of a flanged tube by locating said flexible piece between each flange and the adjacent surface of the cloth and using induction heating to heat the metal powder and thus cause the bonding agent to bond to the cloth to the flanges.
2. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the flexible piece of bonding agent has guide means to ensure its accurate location between the respective cloth and flange.
3. An apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein the guide means is integrally formed with said flexible piece.
4. An apparatus as claimed in claim 3 or 4, wherein the flexible piece is annular and the guide means comprises a plurality of radially extending guide legs which extend from the inner periphery of said annular flexible piece.
5. An apparatus as claimed in claim 4, wherein the guide legs are

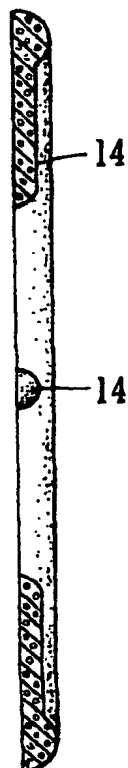
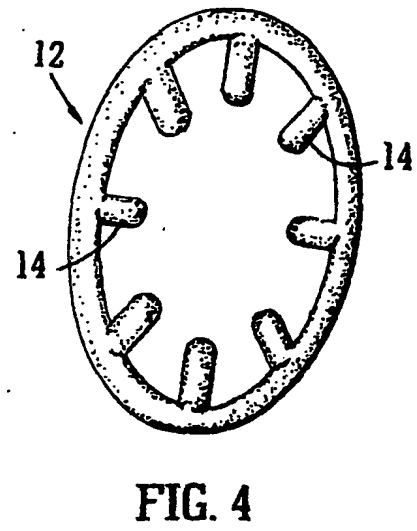
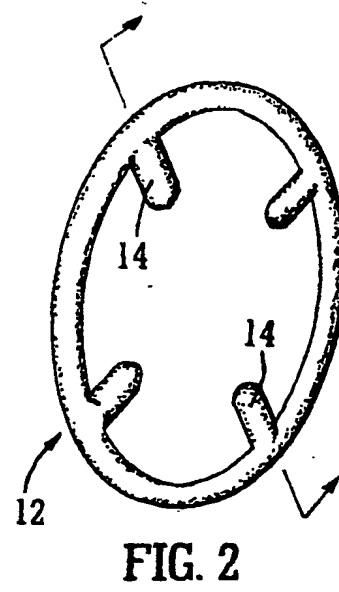
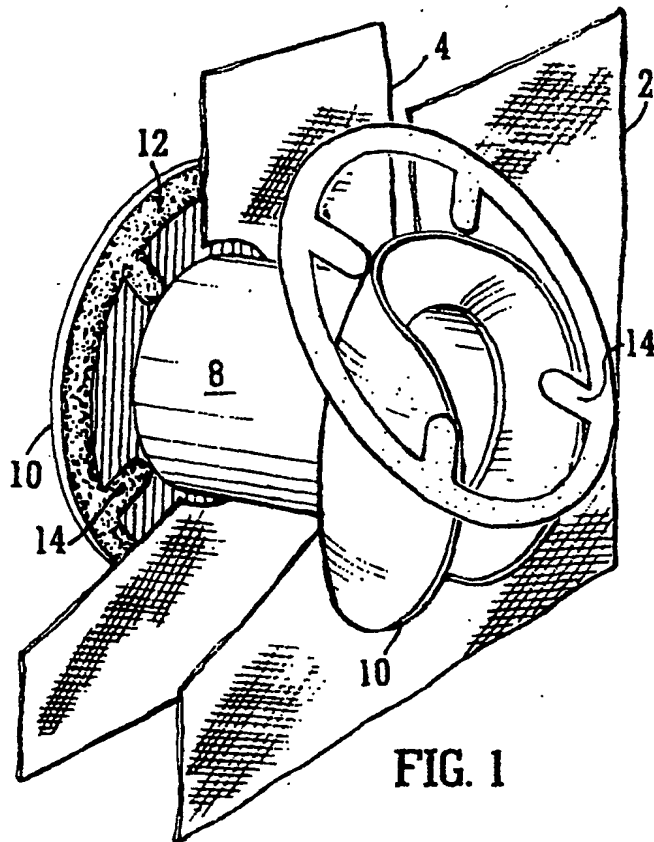
provided in oppositely disposed pairs.

6. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 5, wherein the guide means comprises thermoplastic bonding agent mixed with a metal powder.
7. An apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 6, wherein the guide means is flexible.
8. An apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the metal powder in the bonding agent is a fine iron of 5 to 30µm diameter.
9. An apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the metallic powder is distributed in the bonding agent at a ratio of about 1:1 by weight ratio of metal to bonding agent.
10. An apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the size distribution of the metallic powder is not greater than 100 mesh (minus 10 to 12%).
11. An apparatus as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, further

comprising a flanged tube, the flanges of the tube being flexible.

12. A method of making a filter, including the steps of bonding two pieces of cloth to the flanges of a flanged tube by locating an annular piece comprising a thermoplastic bonding agent mixed with a metal powder between each flange and the adjacent surface of the cloth and using induction heating to heat the metal powder and thus cause the bonding agent to bond the cloth to the flanges, wherein the annular piece has guide means to ensure its accurate location between the respective cloth and flange.
13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the bonding agent is flexible and is placed between the respective flange and adjacent cloth by flexing it over the flange.
14. A method according to claim 12 or 13, wherein said flanges are flexible and the or each flange is flexed to locate said bonding agent.

1/2



2/2

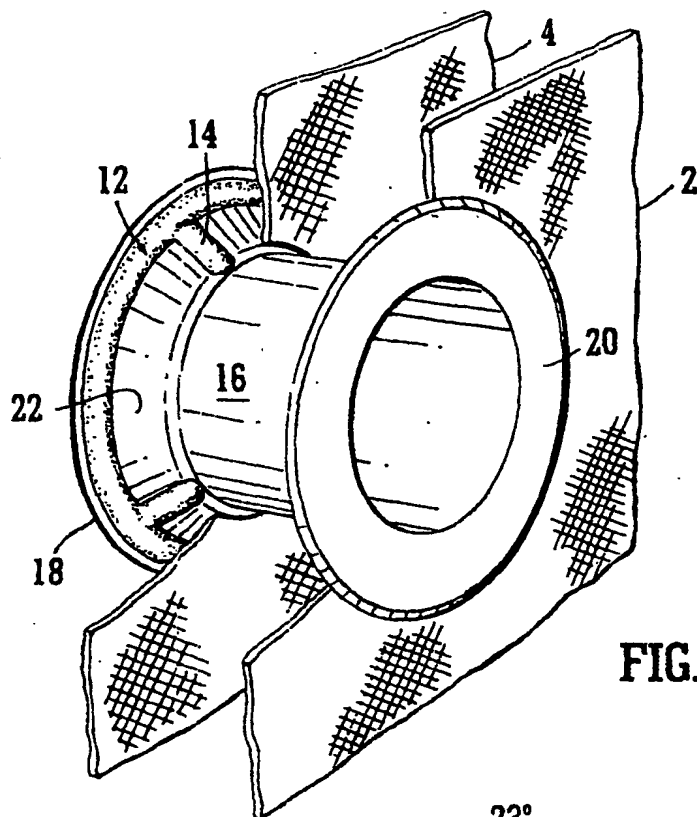


FIG. 5

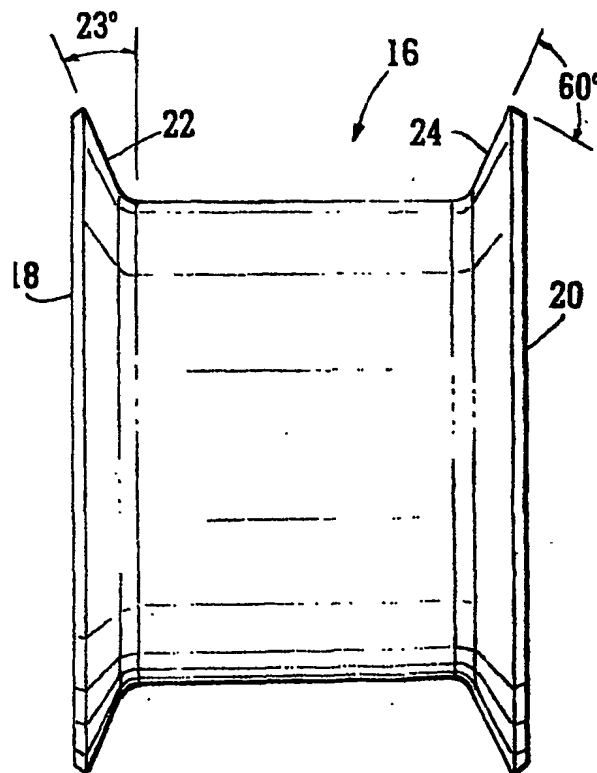


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Patent Application No
PCT/GB 01/02264

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 B01D25/00 B01D25/176

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 B01D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 99 37379 A (MICRONICS) 29 July 1999 (1999-07-29) cited in the application abstract; figure 4	1
X	US 4 765 859 A (HEATH CLIVE A ET AL) 23 August 1988 (1988-08-23) cited in the application column 1, line 28 -column 2, line 19; figures 2,3	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *G* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 September 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

04/10/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Sembritzki, T

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

Int'l lional Application No

PCT/GB 01/02264

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9937379	A	29-07-1999	US 5958173 A DE 19982733 T0 GB 2348832 A WO 9937379 A1	28-09-1999 15-02-2001 18-10-2000 29-07-1999
US 4765859	A	23-08-1988	CA 1267515 A1 EP 0229096 A1 WO 8700074 A1 JP 63500082 T	10-04-1990 22-07-1987 15-01-1987 14-01-1988